**REMARKS** 

In the action dated May 21, 2003, the Examiner has rejected claims 1-31 under 35 U.S.C.

§ 102(e) as being anticipated by Sheldon, et al., United States Patent No. 6,072,486. That

rejection is respectfully traversed.

Claims 1 and 8, for example, are directed to a method and system for displaying icons

within a data processing system by determining a quantity of icons to be displayed, determining

a designated area of the display screen for displaying those icons and thereafter "automatically

scaling each of said plurality of icons in response to said quantity of said plurality of icons in

said designated area such that said plurality of icons can be displayed in said designated area of

said display screen."

The Examiner has cited Sheldon, et al. believing that they anticipate the claims of the

present application by teaching a system which determines a quantity of icons to be displayed

determining a designated area for displaying those icons and thereafter automatically scaling the

icons in response to the quantity of icons and designated areas such that the icons are displayed

within the designated area, citing column 18, lines 29-36 and FIG. 2.

Applicant respectfully urges that the Examiner has misinterpreted Sheldon, et al. for the

following reasons.

As described in Sheldon, et al., at column 18, lines 19-22 et seq. various "deskbars 700

and 710 are displayed and may be resized according to a user's preference by direct on-screen

manipulation utilizing the mouse." As is well known in the art, the user in Sheldon, et al. simply

clicks on the edge of a deskbar and drags that edge in the desired direction to increase or

decrease the size of the deskbar. Thereafter, Sheldon, et al. teach that the resizing of the

"deskbar may result in the automatic rearrangement of the deskband icons, which are managed

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by the bandsite 120 (FIG. 2). The bandsite 120 manages deskbands by manipulating the position

and size of the deskbands. For example, FIG. 12, the deskbar 710 is resized. Consequently, the

icons 720 are automatically rearranged by the bandsite such that the icons now appear in one

row, as opposed to two rows as shown in FIG. 11." (Emphasis Added)

Applicant respectfully urges the Examiner to note that in FIG. 11 of Sheldon, et al.

deskbar 710 includes two rows of icons 720 and, as rearranged in FIG. 12, deskbar 710 now only

includes one row of icons 720. Nowhere within Sheldon, et al. is there the slightest suggestion

for altering the size of the icons which are displayed and Applicant urges that the rearranging the

graphic position of such icons into a single row or a plurality of rows cannot be said to be

suggestive of the automatic scaling of an icon to fit into a particular designated area of a display

screen. Further, Applicant urges the Examiner to consider that deskbars 700 and 710 are altered

in size, but only as directly implemented by the user.

Support for Applicant's definition of "scaling" can be found multiple places in the

present specification. For example, at page 16, lines 4 et seq., the present specification recites "a

vector graphic can be scaled by applying a scaling factor to the image's mathematical definition

so that a reduced or enlarged version of the image can be displayed." Similarly, at page 17, lines

22 et seq., the present specification recites "according the to the present invention, the sizes of

icons 704 are scaled such that all twelve icons 704 can be fully displayed within window 702

without displaying a horizontal or vertical scroll bar."

Thus, Applicant urges that the present specification clearly teaches that "scaling" is

expressly directed to an alteration in the size of an icon displayed within a designated area and as

Sheldon, et al. clearly teach the mere rearrangement of icons without regard to the size thereof it

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is beyond cavil that this reference cannot be said to anticipate, show or suggest the invention set

forth within the claims referenced above.

Claim 15 is directed to a computer program product which also expressly recites that

automatic scaling of icons in a manner not anticipated, shown or suggested by the cited prior art.

Claims 23-31 are further distinguished from the cited prior art in that these claims teach

the determination of the size of a designated display area for displaying a plurality of icons and

the utilization of a predetermined minimum size and predetermined maximum size for an

individual icon. Thereafter, each of these claims describes displaying a plurality of icons within

the predetermined size of the designated display area based upon the predetermined minimum

size and the predetermined maximum size by: automatically scaling the icons; displaying a

portion of each one of a plurality of icons; or, creating a plurality of selectable displayed screen

pages, wherein each screen page has a portion of the plurality of icons displayed within the

predetermined size of the designated area.

As it is clear that Sheldon, et al. is bereft of any teaching of the scaling of icons to fit

within an appropriate display area as set forth within the claims noted above, it is absolute that

Sheldon, et al. fails to anticipate, show or suggest in the slighted the automatic scaling of the

icons, the displaying of a portion of icons or the creation of a plurality of a selectable displayed

pages as set forth within claims 23-31 and consequently, the Examiner's rejection of these claims

is deemed to be even less appropriate than that noted above.

Consequently, for the reasons set forth within, Applicant urges the withdrawal by the

Examiner of the rejection of claims 1-31 as anticipated by Sheldon, et al. and the passage of this

application to issue.

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No extension of time is believed to be necessary. However, in the event an extension of time is required, that extension of time is hereby requested. Please charge any fee associated with an extension of time to IBM Corporation Deposit Account No. 09-0447.

Respectfully submitted,

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